

MEETING OF CHIEFS OF STATE AND HEADS OF GOVERNMENT
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The Soviet Government favors proceeding immediately to the signature of a peace treaty with the two German states. Inasmuch, however, as the Western powers object to such a solution of the problem at present, the Soviet Government, which as always strives to achieve concerted action on the German problem among the four principal members of the anti-Hitler coalition, is prepared meanwhile to agree to an interim solution. Such an interim solution would include the signature of a temporary agreement on West Berlin, preparing conditions for its subsequent transformation into a free city, and also the execution of certain measures directed toward the preparation of a future peace settlement. In accordance with this, the Soviet Government proposes the following:

1. To conclude a temporary agreement on West Berlin for a term of two years. This agreement would encompass approximately the same group of questions which were considered by the Foreign Ministers at the conference at Geneva in 1959 and, without introducing any radical changes in the present status of West Berlin, would at the same time lead up to the elaboration of a new agreed status for this city appropriate to peacetime conditions.

The temporary agreement should envisage the reduction of the number of troops of the three powers in West Berlin, a reduction which could be effected gradually, in several stages. It would also be logical to make concrete the already announced intention of the three powers not to station any type of nuclear weapons or missile installations in West Berlin.

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- 2 -

The agreement should, moreover, include a commitment to take measures to prohibit the use of the territory of West Berlin as a base of subversive activity and hostile propaganda against other states. Provisions that subversive activity and hostile propaganda would not be permitted in relation to West Berlin could also be envisaged in an appropriate form.

The agreement would also reflect the declarations of the Soviet Union and the GDR that communications of West Berlin with the outside world would be preserved in their present form for the term of the temporary agreement.

At the same time the commitments relating to the GDR could be given a form which would not signify the diplomatic recognition of the GDR by the Western powers who were parties to the agreement.



To observe the carrying out of the commitments flowing from the temporary agreement regarding measures in West Berlin and, in case of necessity, to take measures ensuring the fulfillment of what had been agreed a committee consisting of representatives of the French Republic, the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union and the United States of America could be created.

2. Simultaneously with the conclusion of the agreement on West Berlin the four powers will make a declaration calling on the two German states to utilize the interim period established to try to arrive at a common point of view on the German problem. Contact between the two German states could be established through the creation of an all-German committee or in some other form acceptable to them.

In introducing these proposals the Soviet Union proceeds from the thought that if the German states refuse to engage in conversations with one another, or if on the expiration of the period of action of the temporary agreement it becomes clear that they are unable to reach agreement, the four powers will sign a peace treaty with the two German states, or with one of them within their discretion. It goes without saying if the GDR and

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- 3 -

The GDR succeeded in reaching an agreement, there would be no obstacles to the conclusion of a single peace treaty for all of Germany. At the same time measures would be taken to transform West Berlin into a free city. In this connection the USSR would prefer to work out the status of the free city of West Berlin together with France, England and the United States of America.

In introducing the proposal to transform West Berlin into a free city, the Soviet Union does not aim in any way to damage the interests of the Western powers, or change the present mode of life in West Berlin or obtain the inclusion of this city in the body of the GDR. The Soviet proposal proceeds from the actually existing situation and is directed toward the normalization of the situation in West Berlin taking into account the interests of all parties. The creation of a free city would not disturb the economic and financial relations of West Berlin with other states, including the GFR. In accordance with its own discretion the free city could establish foreign ties, including political, economic, trade, scientific and cultural, with all states and international organizations. The free city would be guaranteed unhindered communications with the outside world.

The population of West Berlin would receive sure guarantees of the defense of its interests, with the governments of the Soviet Union, the USA, France and England taking on themselves the necessary commitments to ensure exact fulfillment of the conditions of the agreements regarding the free city. The Soviet Union favors the United Nations also participating in the guarantees given the free city. Of course, in the case of a united Germany there would be no great basis for preserving the special situation of West Berlin as a free city.



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